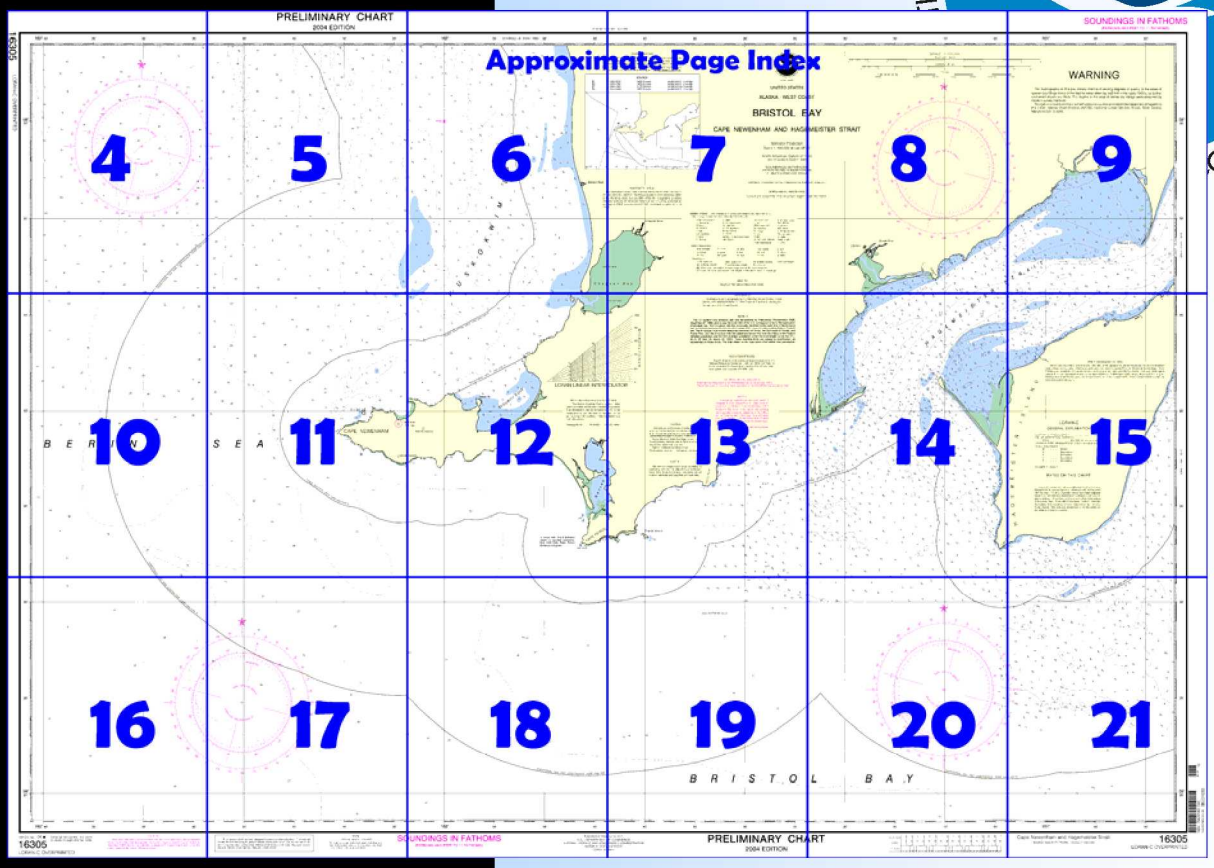
BookletChart™

Cape Newenham and Hagemeister Strait

(NOAA Chart 16305)

A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ *Complete, reduced scale nautical chart*
- ☑ *Print at home for free*
- ☑ *Convenient size*
- ☑ *Up to date with all Notices to Mariners*
- ☑ *United States Coast Pilot excerpts*
- ☑ *Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.*



Home Edition (not for sale)

Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
301-713-2770

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

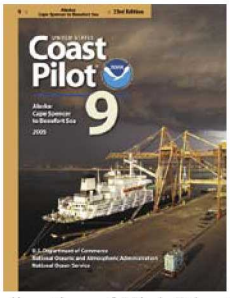
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 9, Chapter 8 excerpts]

(249) **Hagemeister Island**, 10 miles W of High Island, is mountainous except for about 5 miles at the N end. Shoals surround the island and extend E 20 to 25 miles, including the area between Hagemeister Island and the Walrus group.
(250) Shoals and sand waves with depths less than 2 fathoms extend E and SE from the northern half of Hagemeister Island in the direction of High Island. Ice has been observed grounded there. Foul ground is also reported as extending N of the N point of the island.
(252) **Hagemeister Strait** is about 16 miles long between the island of that name and the mainland. It is 3 to 4 miles wide, but shingle spits contract it in two places to less than 2 miles. Good anchorage was found under **Tongue Point**, the shingle spit making out from the mainland about midway of the channel. Good anchorage can be found throughout the strait avoiding the shoal areas NE of Hagemeister Spit. In 1991 NOAA Ship RAINIER observed currents of 0.5 to 1.5 knots flooding **060**° and ebbing **220**° near Estus Point. Currents are significantly stronger near the western end of Hagenmeister Spit causing tide rips in the area. Strong currents and an unstable bottom result in shifting sand waves throughout the strait and its approaches. Shoal areas that lie directly S of the spits on both sides of the strait cause waves to break at times of heavy swell.
(253) The **Osviak River** empties into the strait about 13 miles W of Tongue Point. In 1991, NOAA Ship RAINIER reported an average river depth of 1.3 feet and that many portions of the river bare at low stages of tide. The channel runs approximately mid-stream. The river is navigable in this channel for two miles upstream of the entrance by shallow draft vessels when the tide is 5.3 feet or greater. The abandoned native village of **Osviak** is on the W bank of the river about 3 miles from the mouth.
(254) **Cape Peirce** (58°38.0'N., 161°45.0'W.), of moderate height and symmetrical form, is 22 miles W of the S end of Hagemeister Island, and 15 miles SE of Cape Newenham. A shoal area, with depths of 2 to 3 fathoms over it and possibly less, is reported to extend some distance W from the cape. Depths of 19 fathoms, about 7 miles WSW of the cape, were found outside the charted 20-fathom curve. Depths of 10 fathoms are found 2 miles S of the cape, and good anchorage in 10 fathoms is found inside **Shaiak Island**, (see chart 16300), just E of the cape. There are reports of good anchorage, sheltered from N weather, in the bight NW of Cape Peirce. To make the anchorage from E, give Cape Peirce a berth of about 3 miles and steer **009**° for the junction of the NW end of the sand beach with the rocky shores; select anchorage at will off the sand beach. The approaches from W are clear except for the above-mentioned shoal.
(263) **Cape Newenham** is the landfall for this region, and can be approached close-to with deep water. It is the end of a peninsula formed by a series of rough sawtoothed mountains. These mountains terminate in a level plateau that forms the immediate cape. In S weather a heavy sea and tide rips occur off Cape Newenham. In 1981, during heavy N winds, the NOAA Ship MILLER FREEMAN found a good anchorage in a small cove on the S side of the cape about 0.4 mile offshore S of Jagged Mountain in 10 fathoms, sand and mud bottom. Satisfactory anchorage for S or E weather can be had in about 8 fathoms off the small cove on the N side of the cape and about 3.5 miles from its outer end. An aero radiobeacon (58°39.4'N., 162°04.4'W.) is shown from the N side about 3 miles E from the outer end of the cape. About 1.3 miles ESE of the aero radiobeacon is a parabolic antenna.
(266) **Security Cove**, 9 miles ENE of Cape Newenham, is a good anchorage except with NW winds; the usual summer gales are SE. The bottom is even and shoals gradually. The best anchorage in 3½ fathoms, mud bottom, is about 0.8 mile NE of Castle Rock and on the range of Castle Rock and the first promontory SW. Water can be obtained from a stream which enters the cove. There is also good anchorage in 2 fathoms with good holding ground in the middle of the bight on the SW side of Castle Rock. This anchorage is less affected by the ground swell making along the coast from Cape Newenham than the anchorage in Security Cove.
(267) **Castle Rock**, the SW entrance point of Security Cove, is a small prominent headland, 260 feet high, joined to the land by a low neck. At the NE entrance point of Security Cove is a conspicuous pinnacle rock, 169 feet high, covered with light tundra.
(269) **Chagvan Bay** has a narrow shoal entrance. Inside it is very shoal by bars that are bare at low water.and cut up

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Apr. 24/04
Corrected through LNM Apr. 13/04

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:100,000 at Lat 58°40'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

NOTE B

Mariners are requested to avoid transiting or anchoring within a 1/2 mile of Cape Peirce and Cape Newenham due to large concentrations of marine mammals and sea birds at these sites.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Tuklung Mt, AK	WNG-525	162.425 MHz

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 2.825" southward and 7.981" westward to agree with this chart.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

NOTE X

The 12 nautical mile territorial sea was established by Presidential Proclamation 5928, December 27, 1988, and is also the outer limit of the U.S. contiguous zone for the application of domestic law. The 3 nautical mile line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained because the proclamation states that it does not alter existing State or Federal law. The 9 nautical mile natural resources boundary off Texas, the Gulf coast of Florida, and Puerto Rico, and the 3 nautical mile line elsewhere remain the inner boundary of the Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the limit of states' jurisdiction under the Submerged Lands Act (P.L. 83-31; 67 Stat. 29, March 22, 1953). These maritime limits are subject to modification, as represented on future charts. The lines shown on the most recent chart edition take precedence.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, http://NauticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

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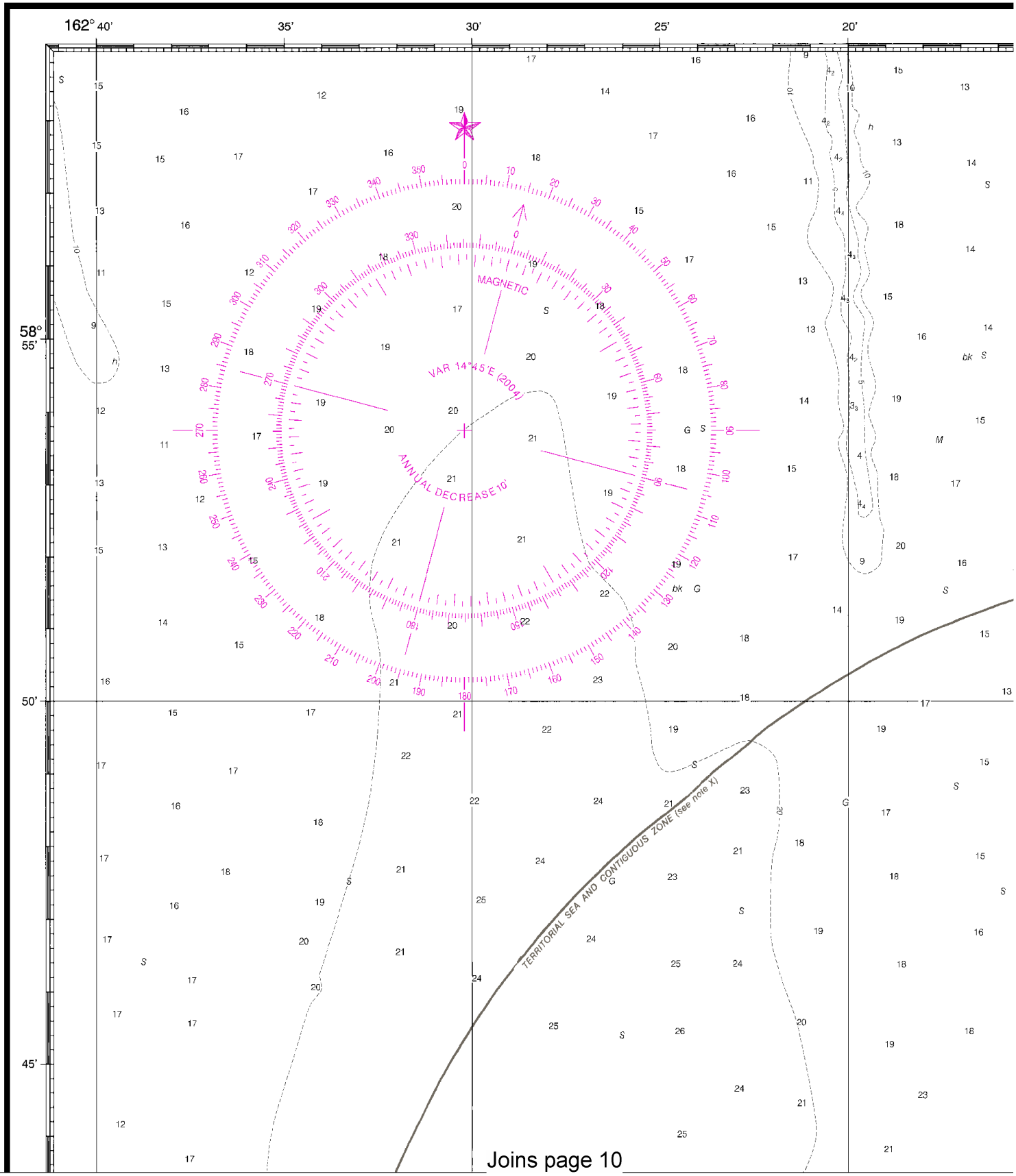


Joins page 10

4

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:100,000~~

Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

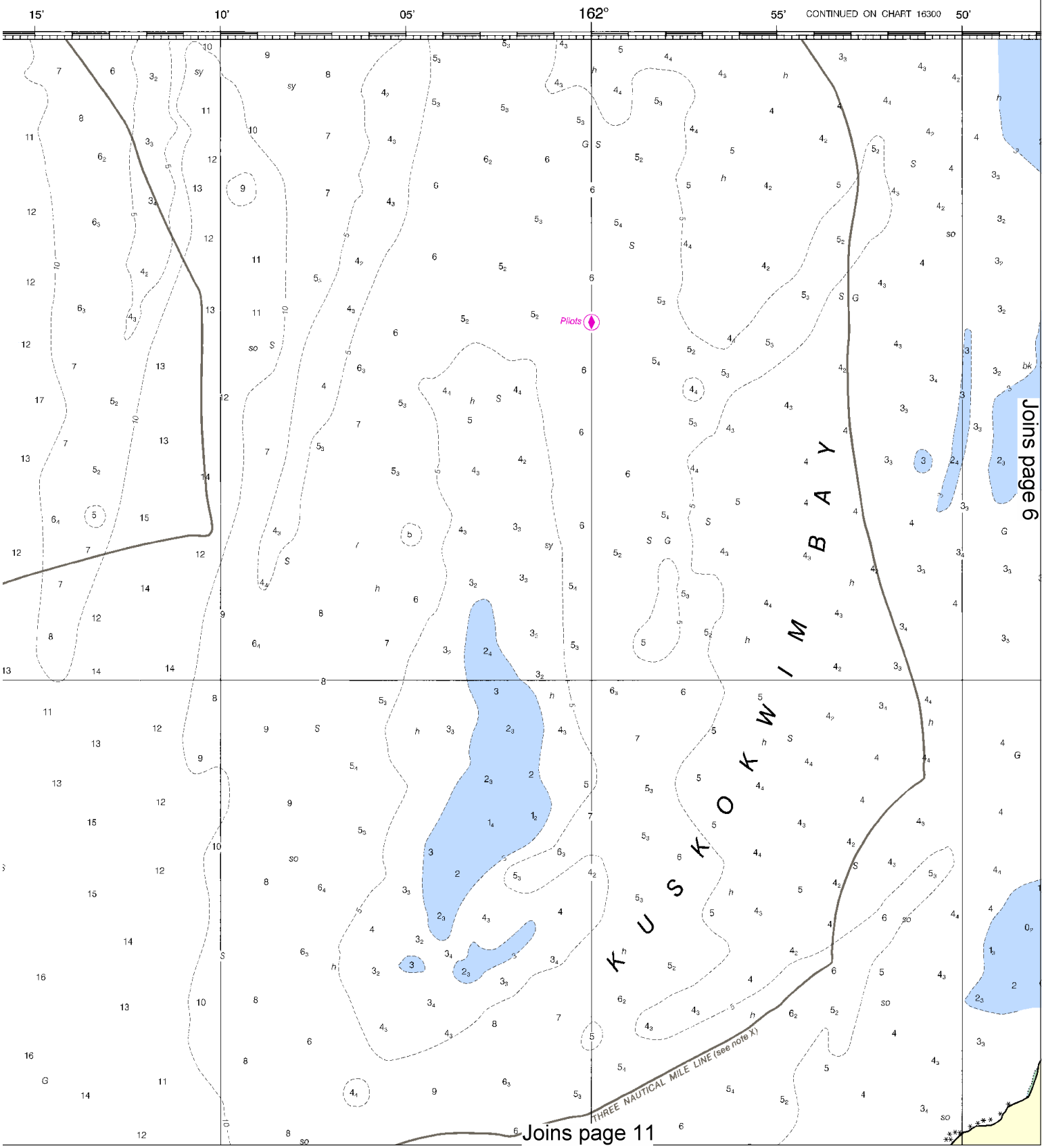
Yards

2000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000 12000

See Note on page 5.

RELIMINARY CHART

2004 EDITION

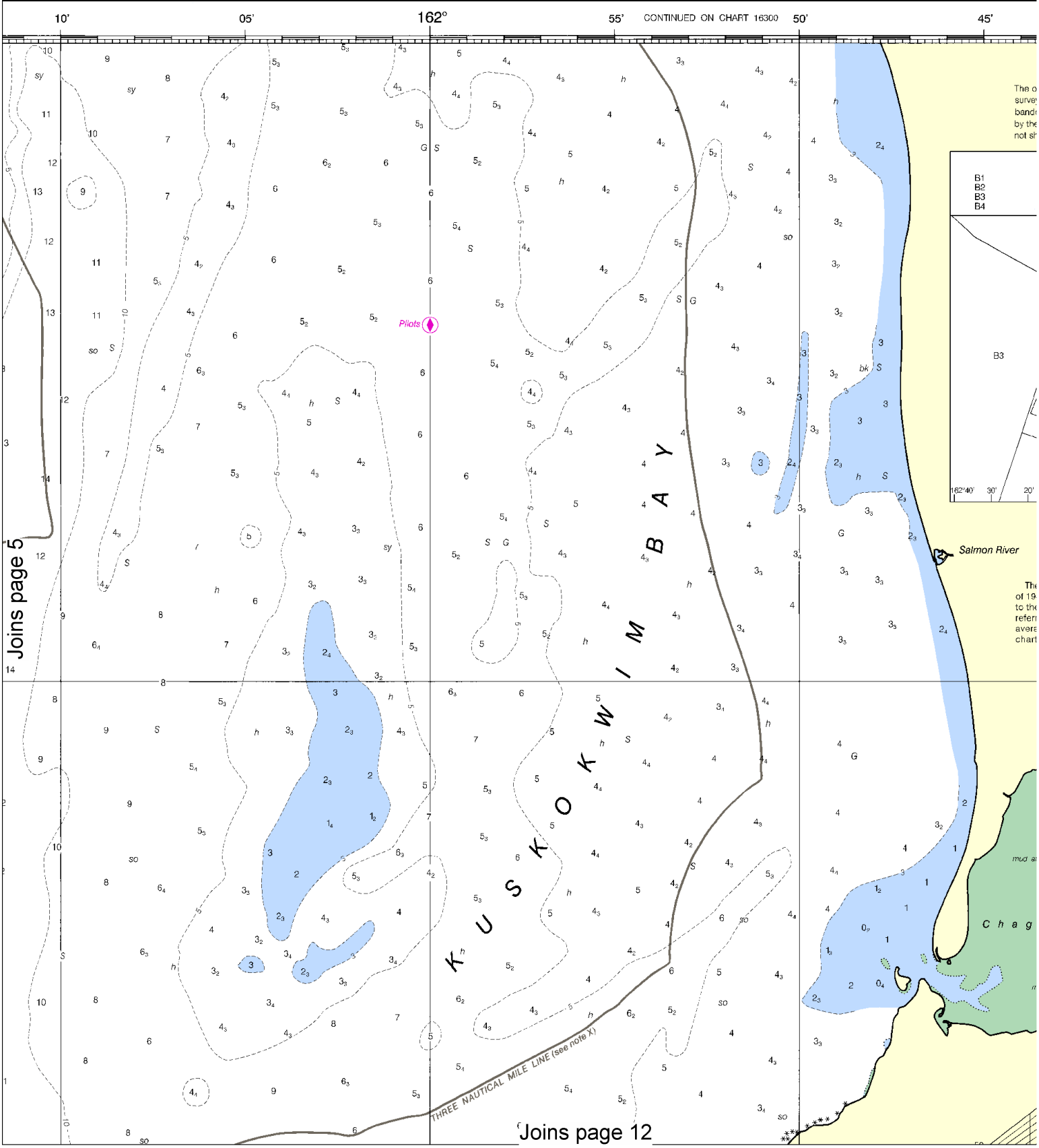


This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:133333. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

ARY CHART

EDITION

1st Edition March



6

North

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:100,000

Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Yards

2000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000 12000

See Note on page 5.

40' 35' 30' 25' 20'

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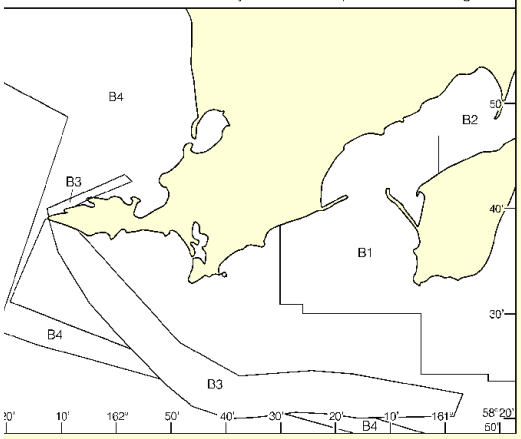
SOURCE

1990-2003	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
1970-1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
1940-1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage



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NOAA

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

COAST SURVEY

1 0
1 0
2000

UNITED STATES

ALASKA - WEST COAST

BRISTOL BAY

CAPE NEWENHAM AND HAGEMEISTER STRAIT

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:100,000 at Lat 58°40'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
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SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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Joins page 8

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C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so sof:
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Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

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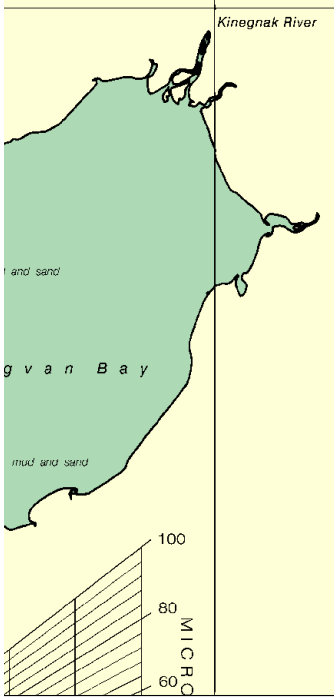
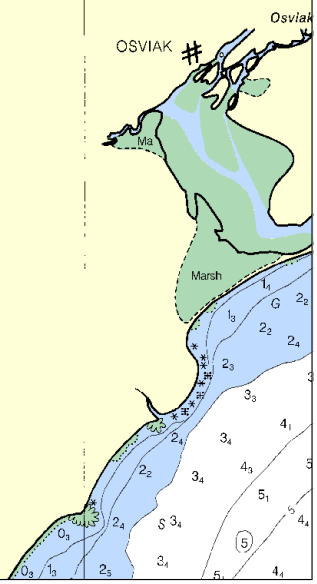
NOTE X

The 12 nautical mile territorial sea was established by Presidential Proclamation 5928, December 27, 1988, and is also the outer limit of the U.S. contiguous zone for the application of domestic law. The 3 nautical mile line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained because the proclamation states that it does not alter existing State or Federal law. The 9 nautical mile natural resources boundary off Texas, the Gulf coast of Florida, and Puerto Rico, and the 3 nautical mile line elsewhere remain the inner boundary of the Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the limit of states' jurisdiction under the Submerged Lands Act (P.L. 83-31; 67 Stat. 29, March 22, 1953). These ma... tification, as represented on future charts. The lines shown on th... precedence.

Joins page 13





This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0909 9/25/2009.

7

35' 30' 25' 20' 15'

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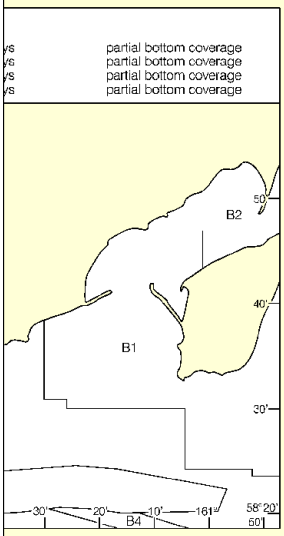

Joins page 7

North American Datum
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Geographic positions
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egnak River

UNITED STATES

ALASKA - WEST COAST

BRISTOL BAY

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Mercator Projection
Scale 1:100,000 at Lat 58°40'

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Joins page 14

Osviak River
OSVIAK
Ma
Marsh

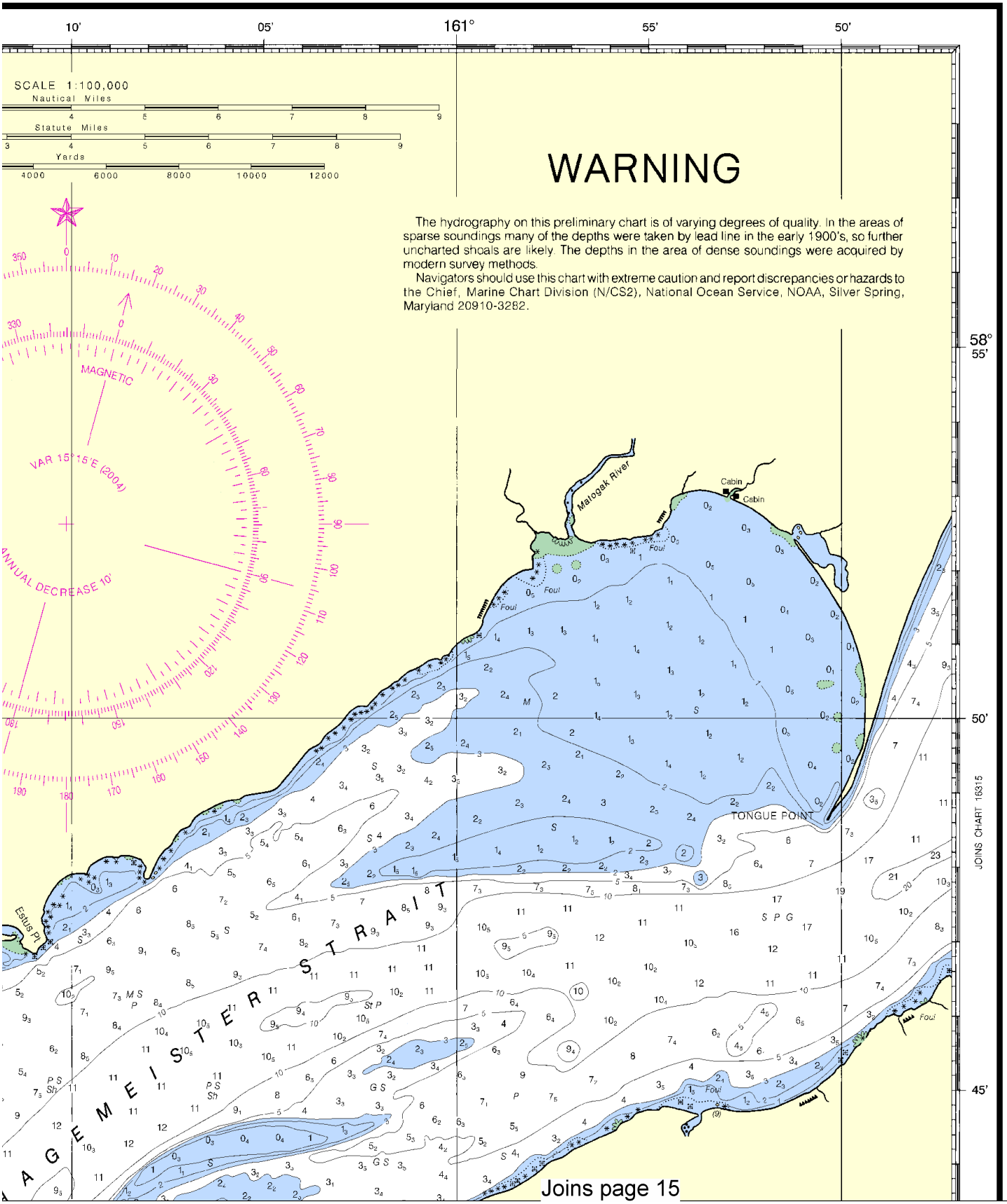
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:100,000~~

See Note on page 5.

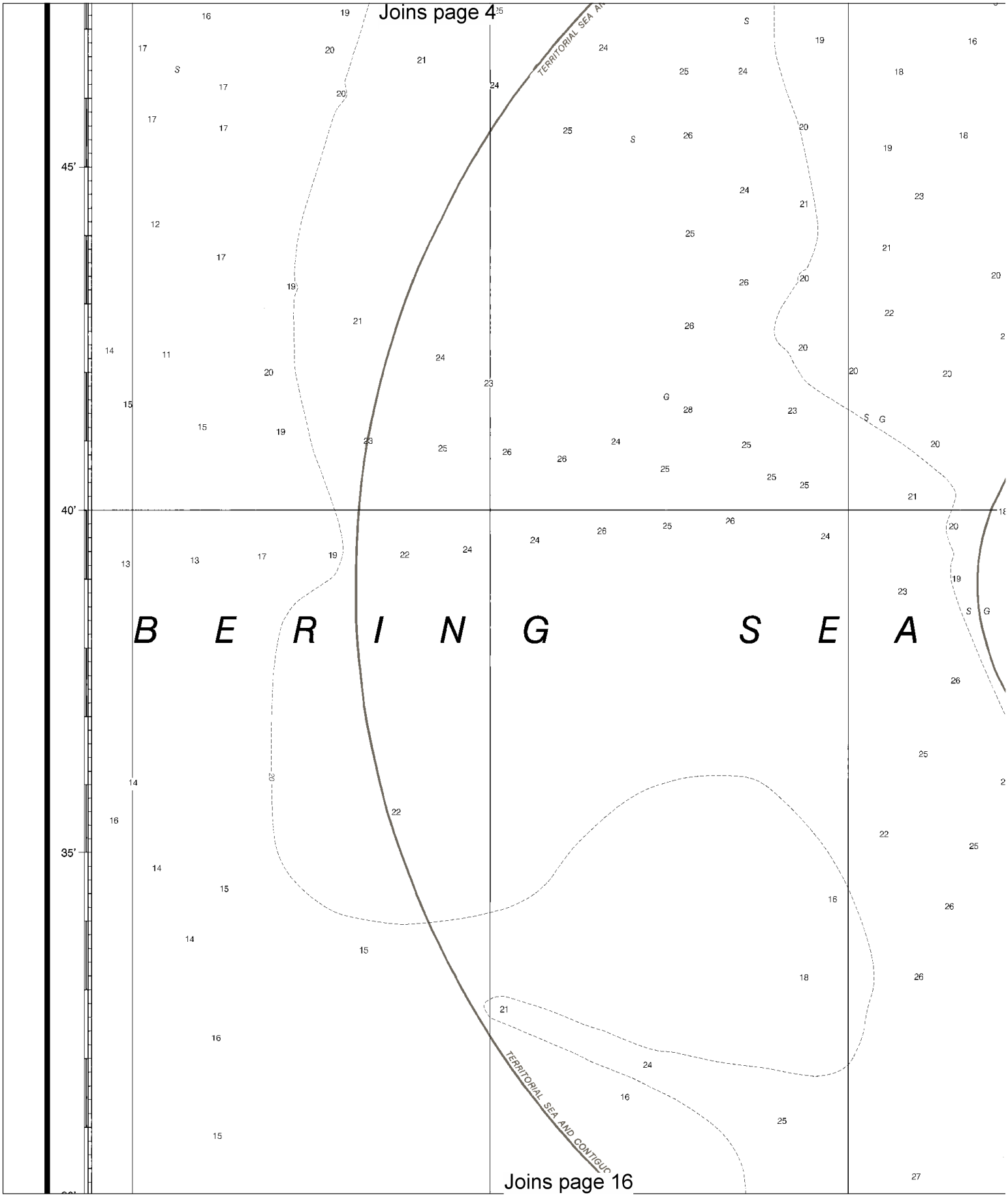
Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Yards
2000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000 12000

North



Joins page 15



10

North

Printed at reduced scale. SCALE 1:100,000

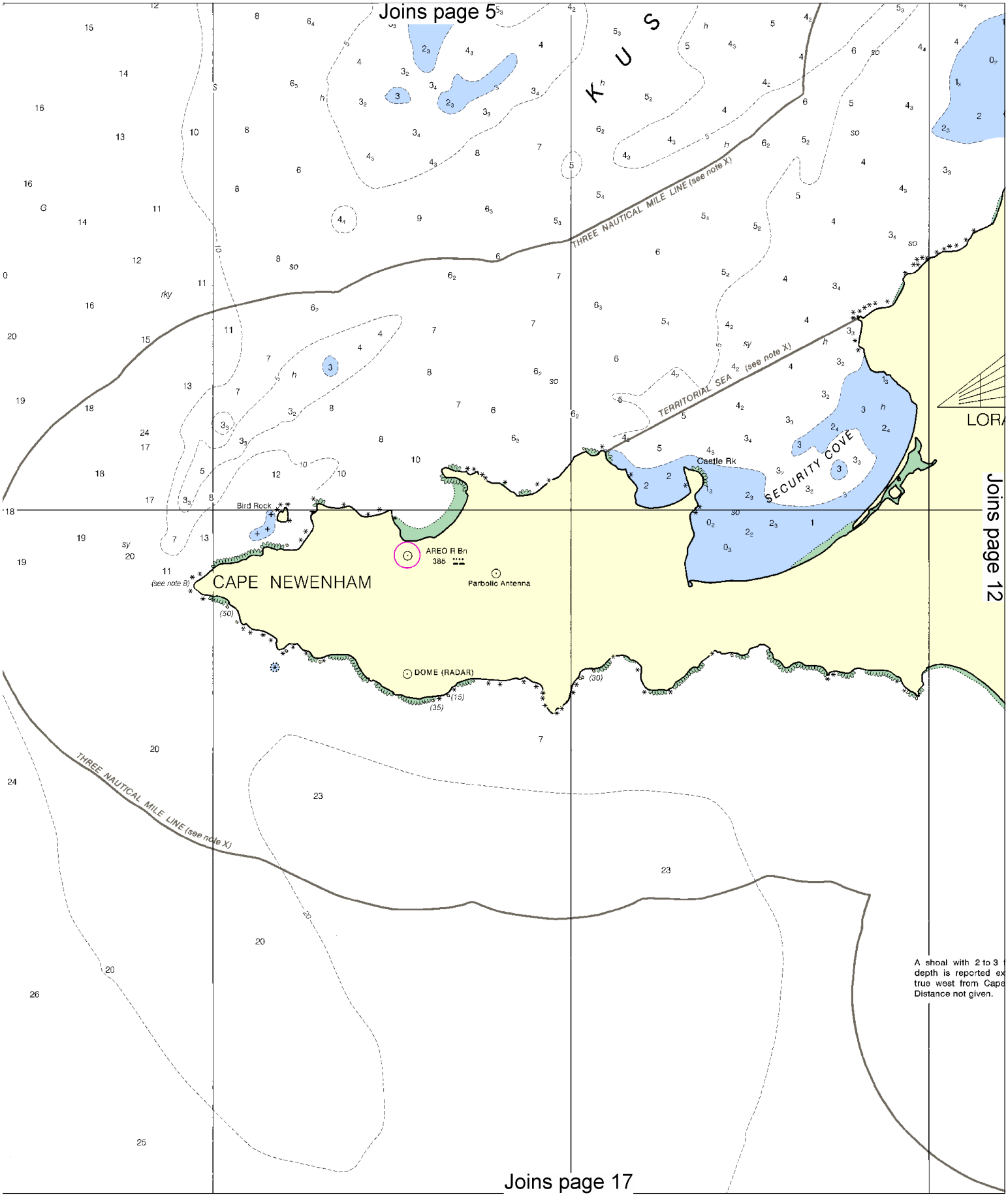
Nautical Miles

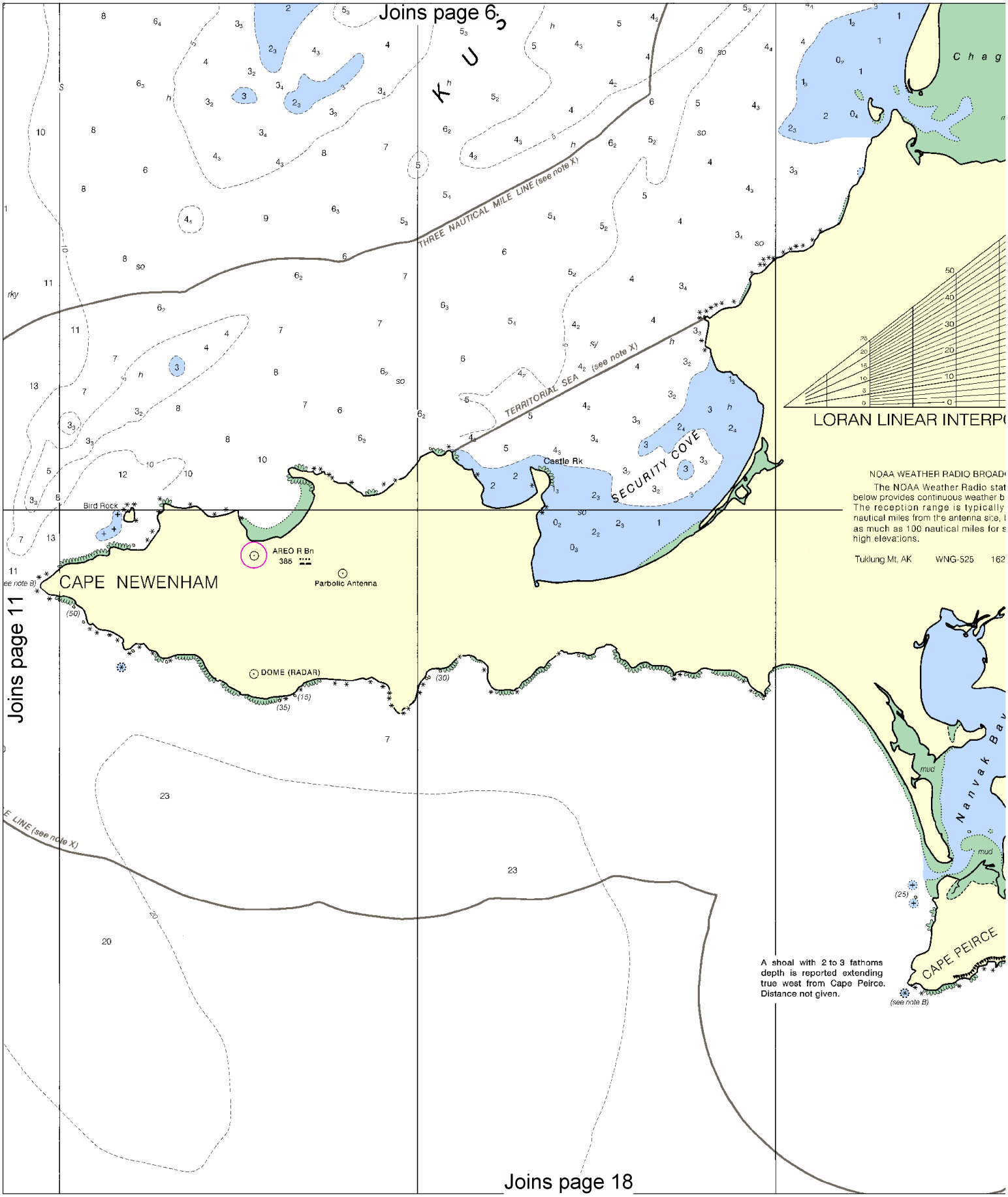
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Yards

2000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000 12000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 5
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)
TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)
Castle Rk
SECURITY COVE
Bird Rock
AREO R Bn
385
Parbolic Antenna
CAPE NEWENHAM
(see note B)
DOME (RADAR)
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)
A shoal with 2 to 3
depth is reported ex
true west from Cape
Distance not given.
Joins page 12
Joins page 17



12

North

Printed at reduced scale. SCALE 1:100,000

Nautical Miles

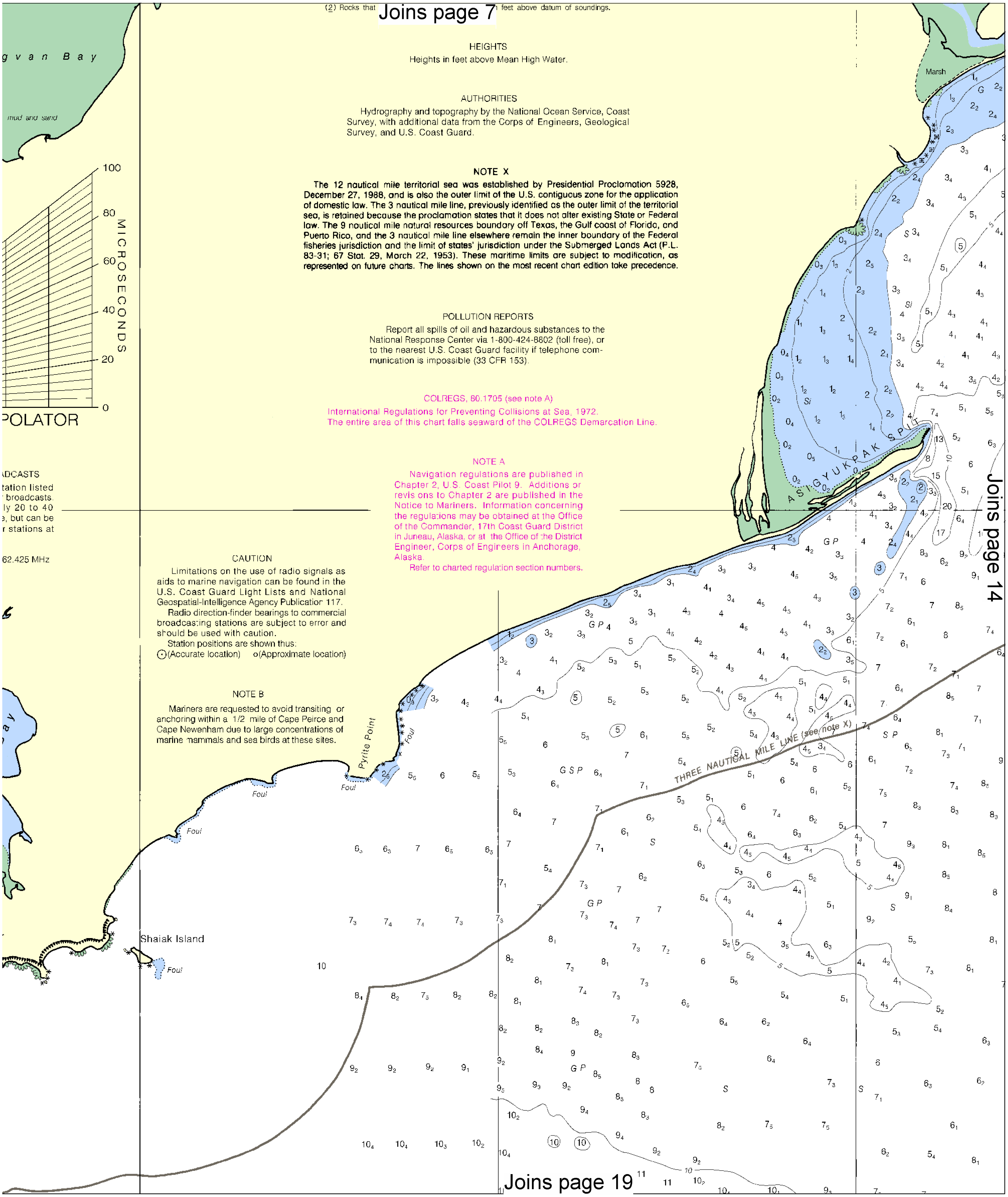
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Yards

2000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000 12000

See Note on page 5.

Joins page 7



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COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
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Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

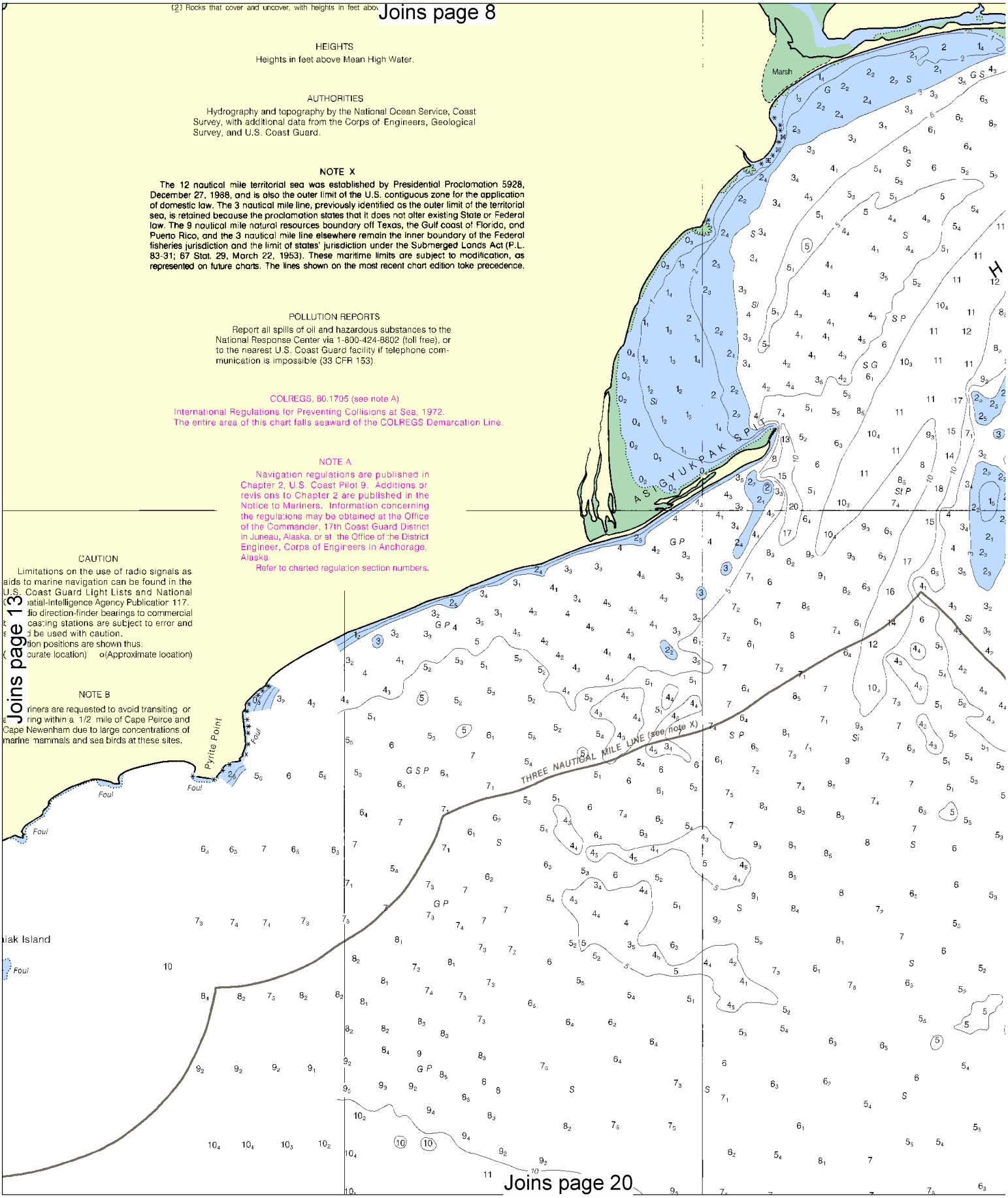
Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location)   o(Approximate location)

NOTE B

Mariners are requested to avoid transiting or anchoring within a 1/2 mile of Cape Peirce and Cape Newenham due to large concentrations of marine mammals and sea birds at these sites.

Joins page 14

Joins page 19



14

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:100,000~~

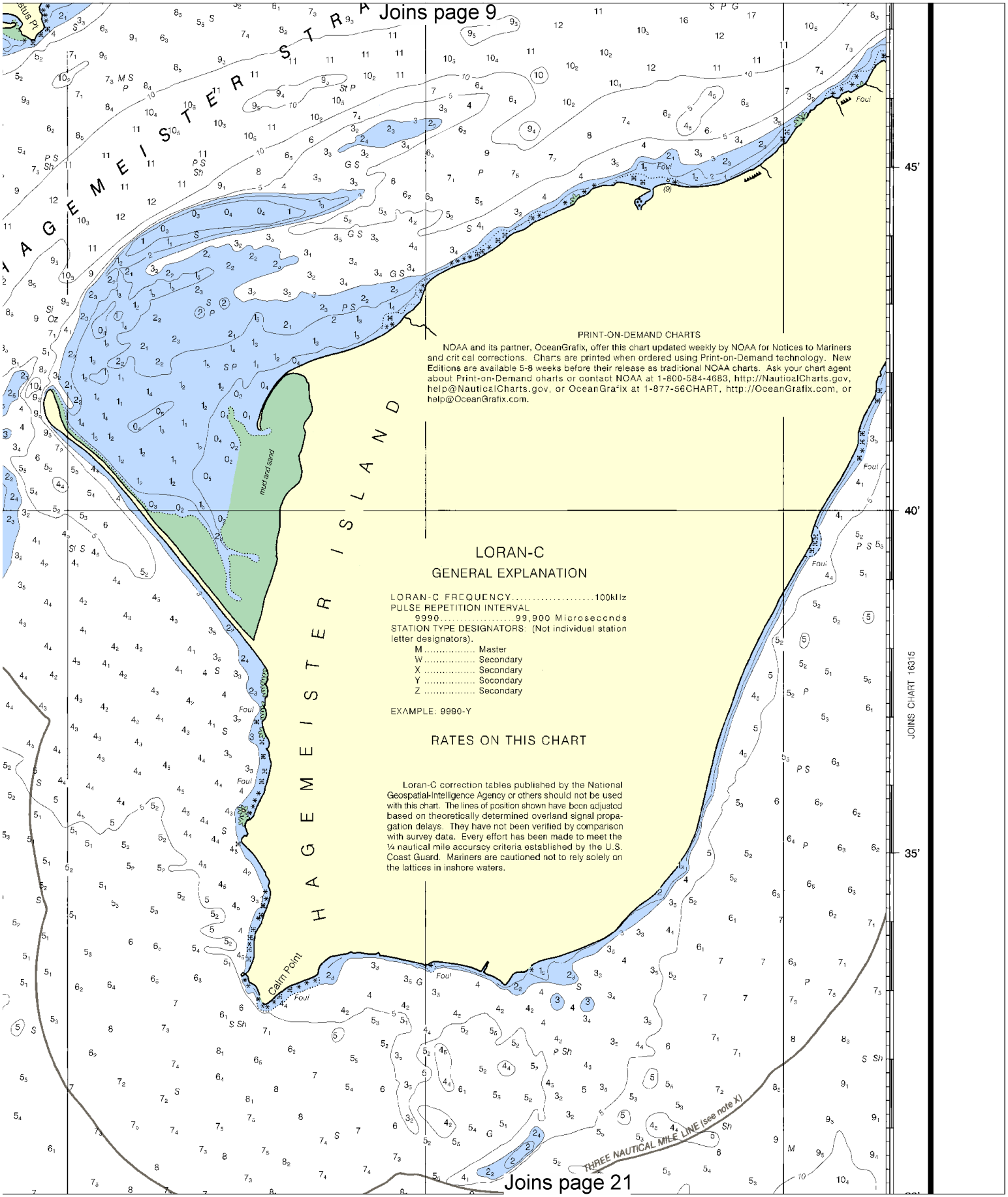
Nautical Miles

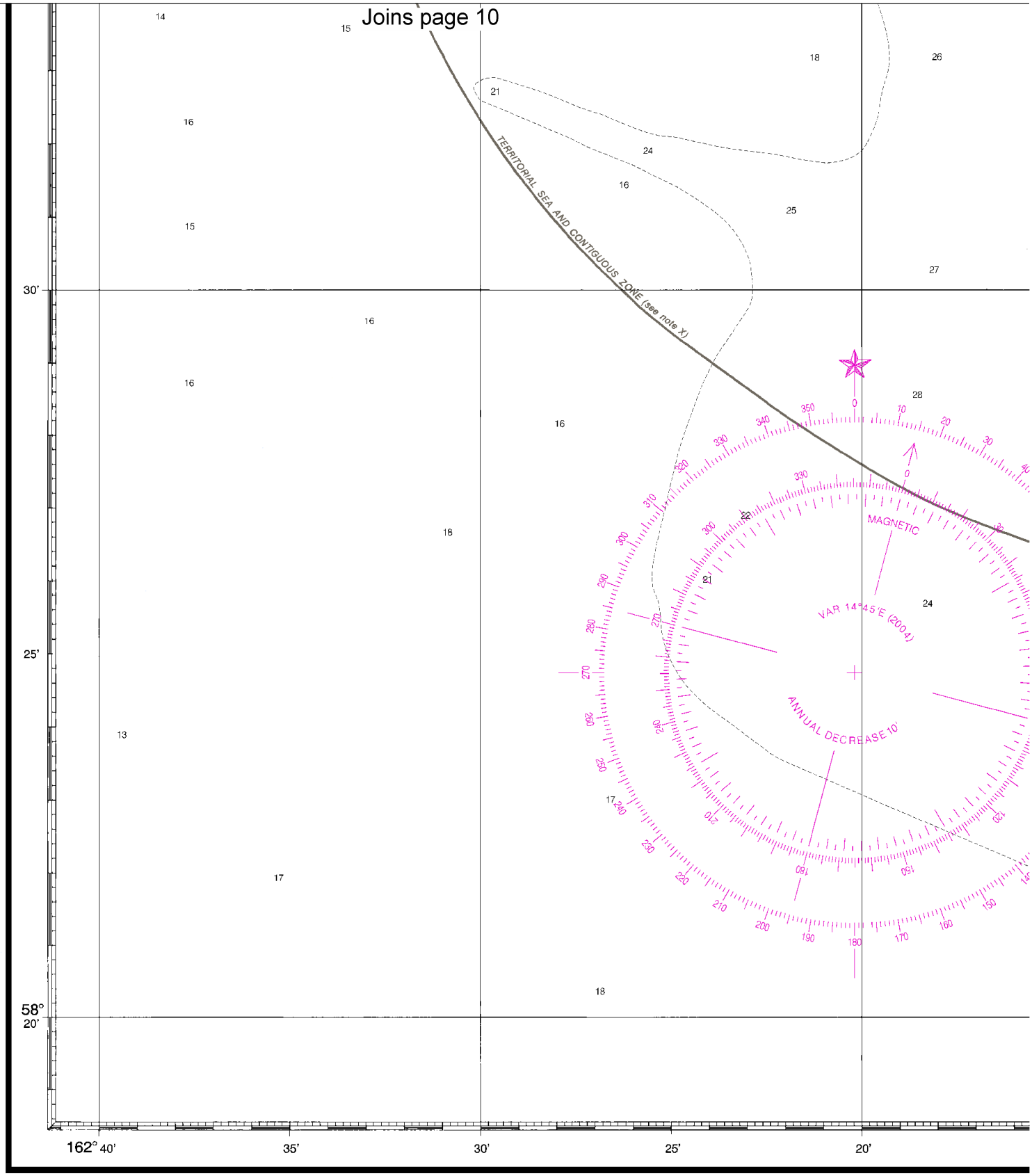
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Yards

2000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000 12000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 9
HAGEMEISTER STRAIT
HAGEMEISTER ISLAND
PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS
NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and crit cal corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as tradi:ional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, http://NauticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGra·ix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, or help@OceanGrafix.com.
LORAN-C
GENERAL EXPLANATION
LORAN-C FREQUENCY.....100kHz
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
9990.....99,900 Microseconds
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).
M..... Master
W..... Secondary
X..... Secondary
Y..... Socondary
Z..... Secondary
EXAMPLE: 9990-Y
RATES ON THIS CHART
Loran-C correction tables published by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on theoretically determined overland signal propagation delays. They have not been verified by comparison with survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the ¼ nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.
Calm Point
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)
mud and sand
45'
40'
35'
JOINS CHART 16315
Joins page 21



10th Ed., Apr. / 04 ■
Corrected through NM Apr. 24/04
Corrected through LNM Apr. 13/04

16305

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navi
Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additior
improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS
Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

16

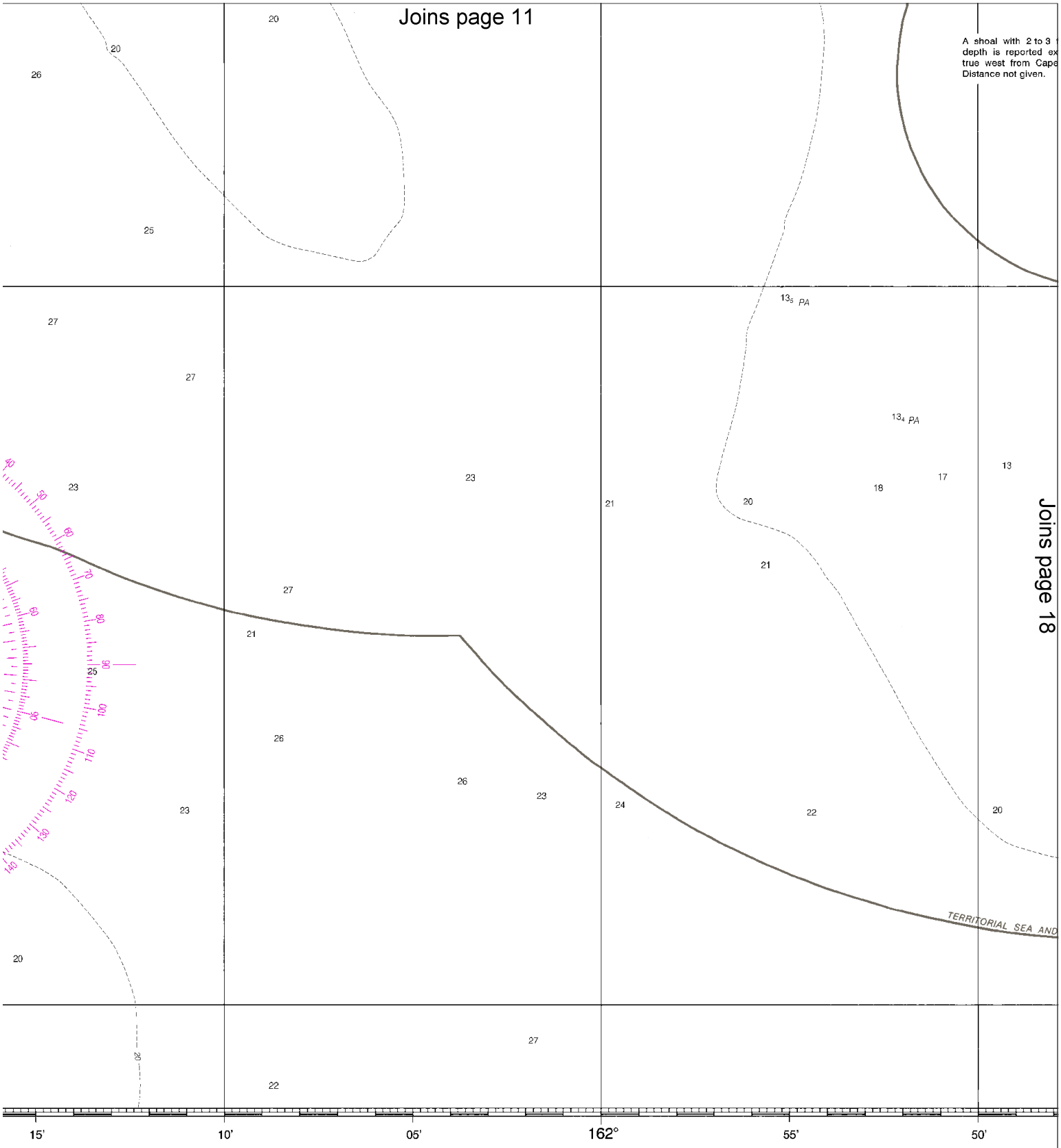
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:100,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Yards: 2000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000 12000

See Note on page 5.



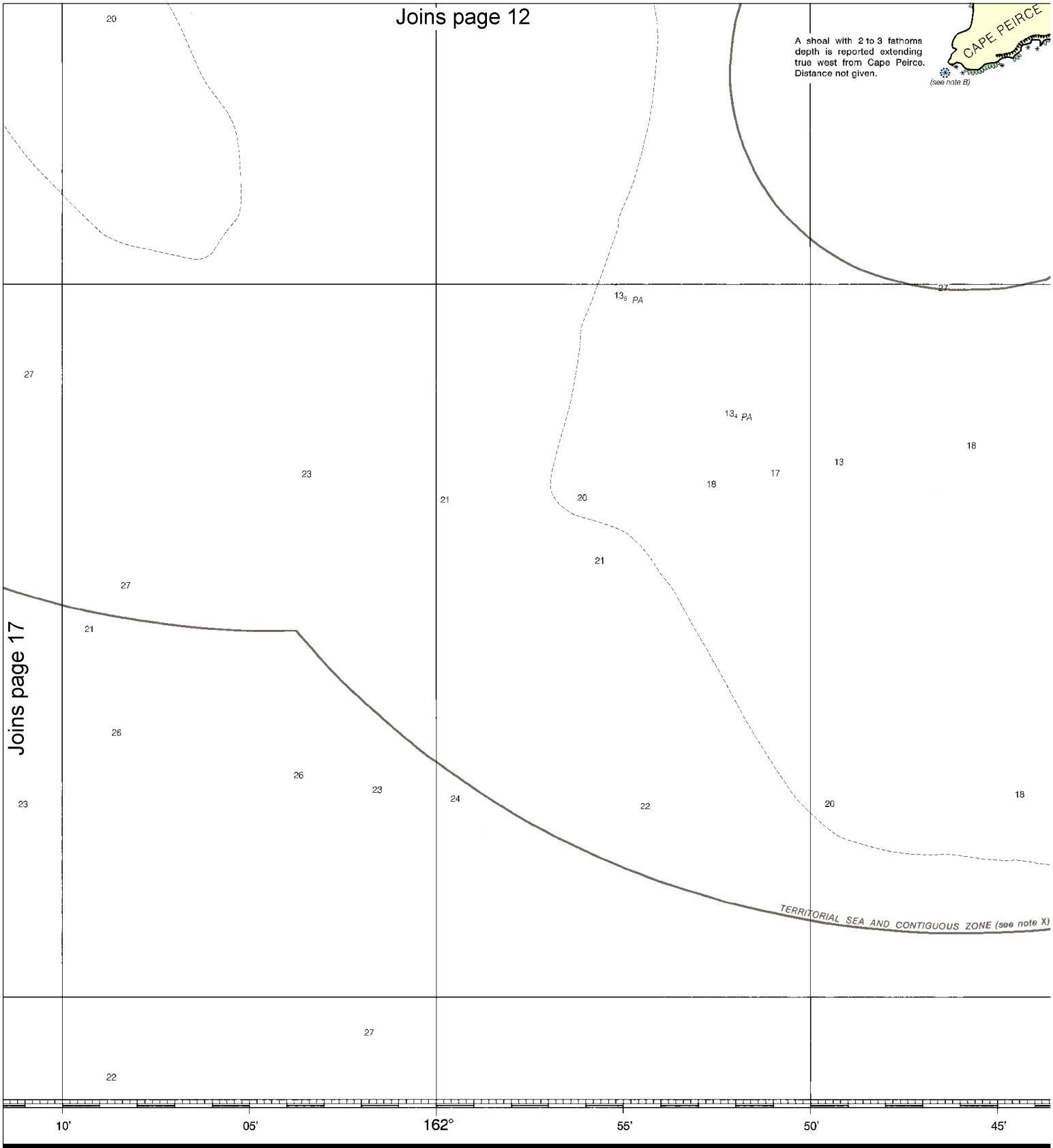
navigation. The National
ions, or comments for
CS2), National Ocean

NOTE
PRELIMINARY CHART
A map or chart printed and distributed for temporary use with the proviso that it will later be superseded.

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

N



NOTE
PRELIMINARY CHART
A map or chart printed and distributed for temporary use with the proviso that it will later be superseded.

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

Published at Washi
U.S. DEPARTMENT O
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOS
NATIONAL OCEAN
COAST SUR

18

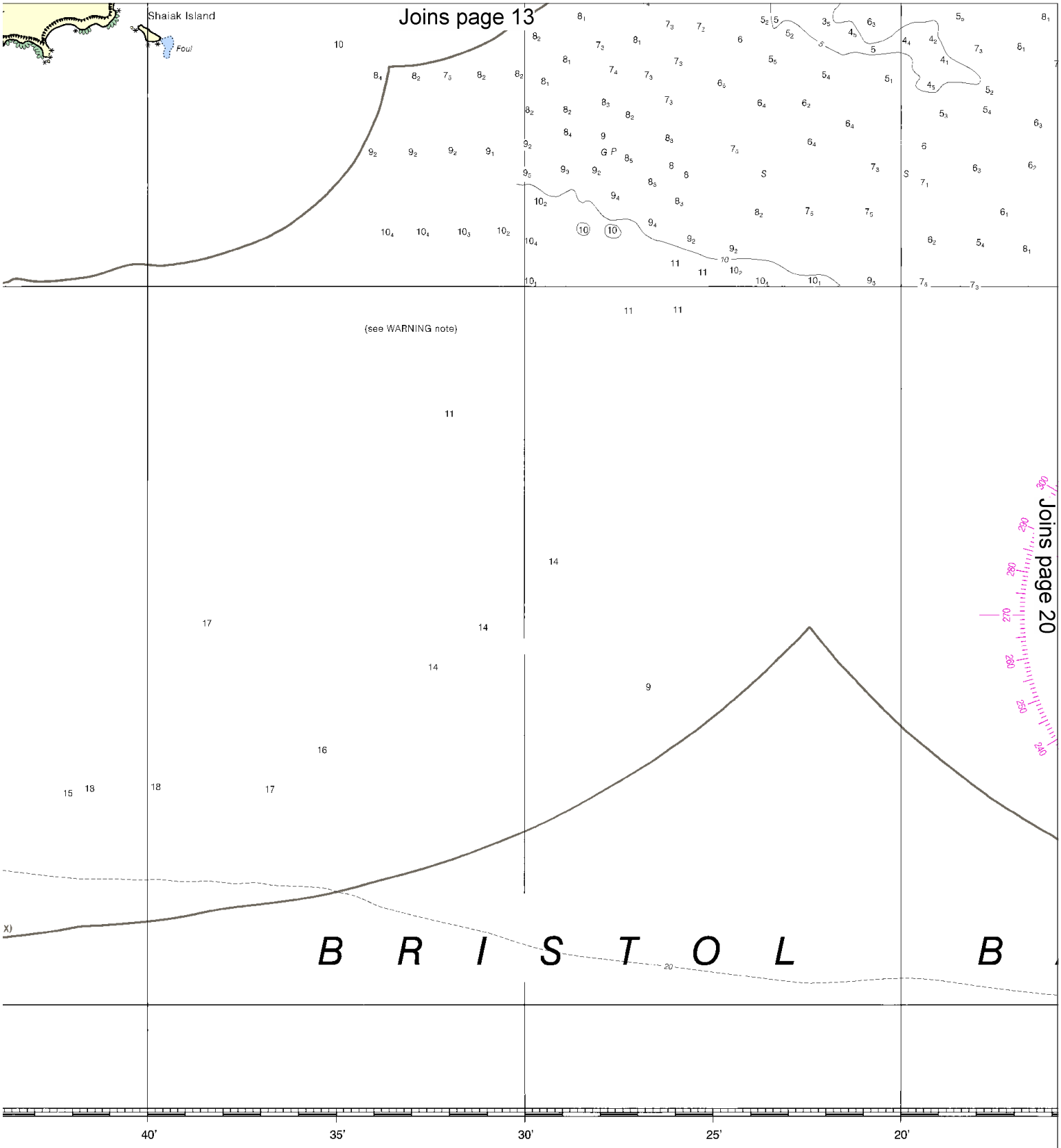
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:100,000~~

Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Yards
2000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000 12000

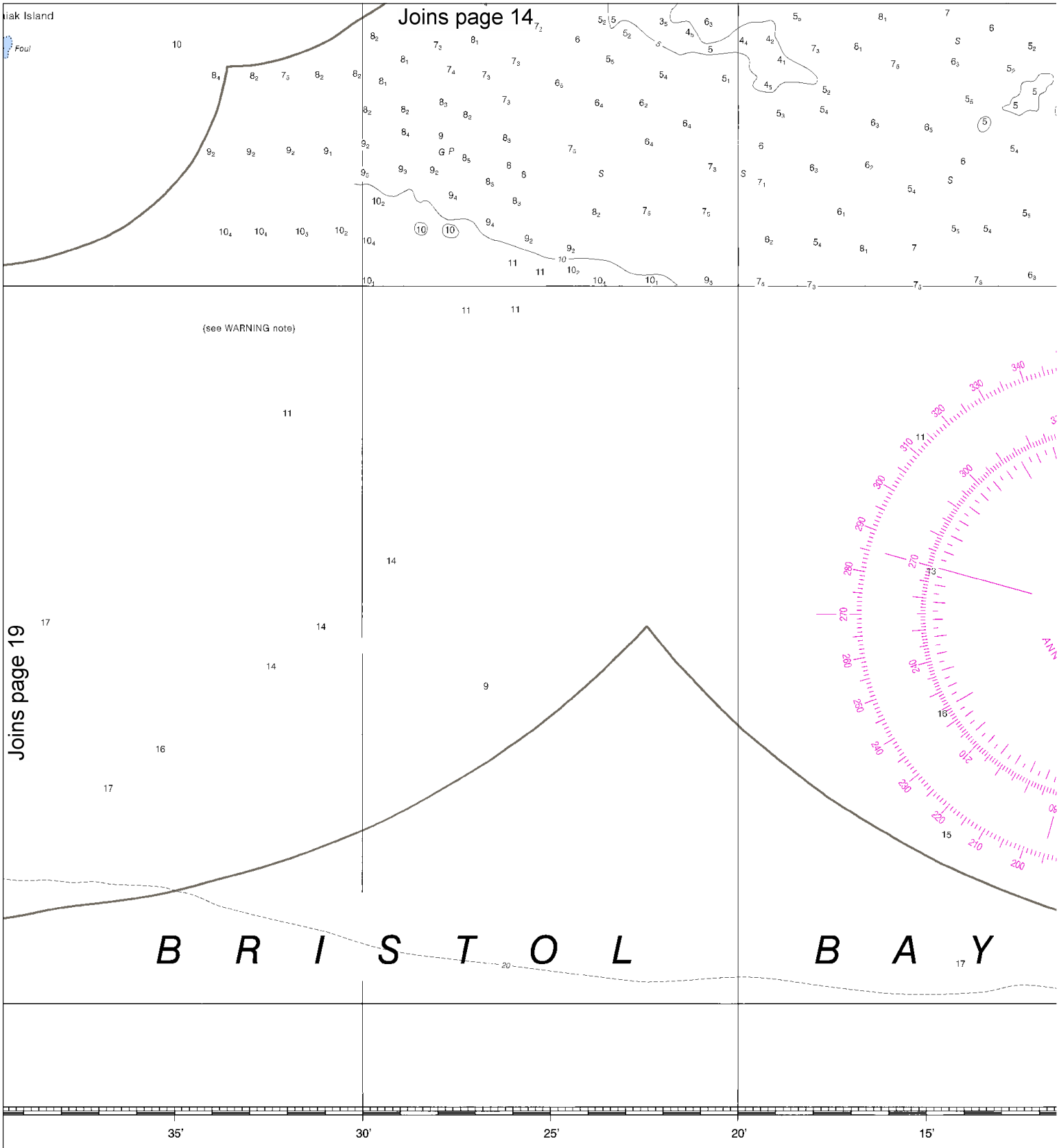
See Note on page 5.



hington, D.C.
OF COMMERCE
OSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
AN SERVICE
URVEY

PRELIMINARY CHART

2004 EDITION



PRELIMINARY CHART

2004 EDITION

FATHOMS
FEET
METERS

20

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:100,000~~

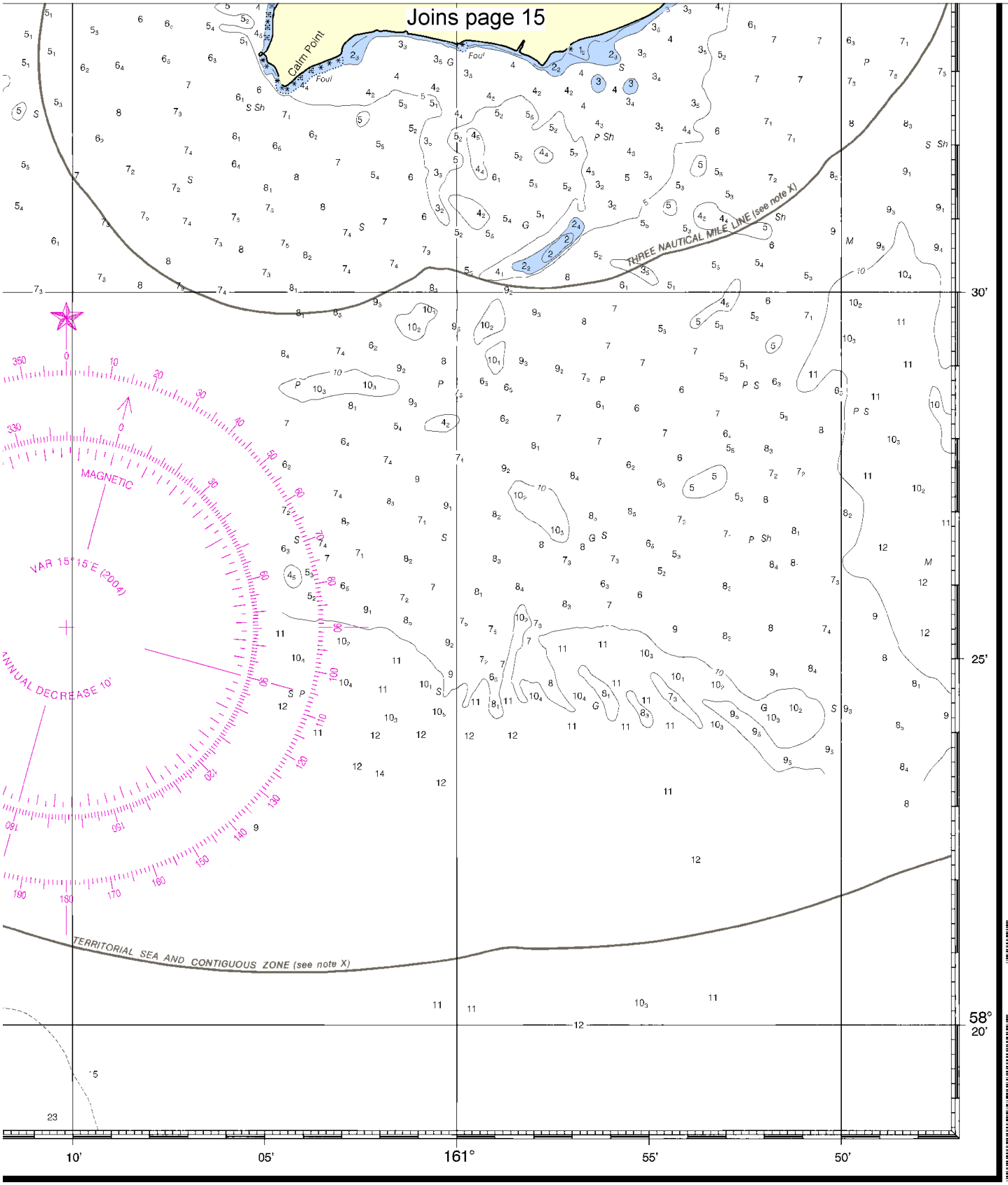
Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Yards

2000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000 12000

See Note on page 5.



Cape Newenham and Hagemeister Strait

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:100,000

16305

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

ED NO. 10

NSN 7642014012341

NGA REFERENCE NO. 16BCO16305

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.
Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord) – 510-437-3700
Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau) – 907-463-2000

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

NOAA, The Nation's Chartmaker

NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs®) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs™) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts™ – BookletCharts™ are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts™ – PocketCharts™ are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.